



Susan B. Anthony.

The Great Agitator of Woman's Rights to be Equal With Man at the Ballot Box.

At the foot of the Green Mountains, South Adams, Mass., in 1820, was born this woman, who has so faithfully and devotedly championed the franchise of her sex at the ballot box. Her ingress into the ranks of the Women's Rights cause emanated from her early experience as a school teacher, her compensation being but eight dollars a month, while men received for the same service from twenty-four to thirty dollars. After fifteen years of the closest economy she had saved only \$300 out of her meagre salary, while, had she received equal compensation for equal service her savings would have aggregated at least \$2,000. The contrast around her conceptions of justice, and from 1852 she has been one of the leading spirits in every Woman's Rights Convention held in America; it was all these years, and still is, the Secretary of the National Association.

A great many people suppose that "woman's rights" is an eccentric "folly" with Miss Anthony. Not so. From 1857 to 1860 she was an ardent worker with Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery cause, and continued to advocate freedom for the negro until the emancipation edict gave them their liberty. She is also a great temperance worker, and, in fact, wherever there is a cause in which justice and the voice of all humanity is involved, the voice, the heart and sympathies of Susan B. Anthony is foremost in the contest.

Miss Anthony has a fine figure and large, well-shaped head. The world calls her cross-grained and angular. She has indeed her peculiar ways, but they are only exterior. Her nature is a broad, generous and sympathetic one, though she never weeps or sentimentalizes. Her likeness well portrays the strong character of Miss Anthony, and our readers can rely upon its being a faithful reproduction of an excellent photograph very lately taken.

The Morrison bill passed the senate last week by a vote of 114 to 57.

APRIL 28th is the time proposed for the adjournment of the Kentucky Legislature.

The requisite amount of stock has been subscribed for the Louisville Exposition. It is now all fixed.

The Duke of Albany, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes Friday. The deceased was born in 1852.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad shops in the former city were destroyed by fire last evening; loss, \$100,000.

Col. ROBERT A. JOHNSON, of the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co., Louisville, died last Friday at his residence in that city.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to issue a proclamation offering a reward of \$25,000 to be paid to private parties who shall discover, name or satisfactorily ascertain the fate of the Greely expedition.

Mr. H. D. MARSHALL's bill that has been lost for some time was found last week in the middle of a straw-stake where he had been lying for thirty-five days without any water. He was alive and looked "like a fanner."—*Idaho Telegraph News.*

REPRESENTATIVE MADDEN reported a bill last Friday, fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at \$5,000; Chancellor and Vice Chancellor at Louisville, each \$3,000; the Chancellor in Campbell County, \$2,000; each Judge of a Circuit Court, \$2,000; each Judge of a Criminal Court, \$2,000; each Common Pleas Judge, \$3,000.

THE House Committee on Post-offices has authorized a favorable report of the joint resolution authorizing the Treasury to pay mail contractors in the Southern States the amounts found due them under contracts for 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and accruing before those States engaged in the war against the United States. An appropriation of \$375,000 is recommended for the purpose.

A negro named Joe F. Clarke, claiming to represent the Louisville labor union, has been melting the Georgia negroes by incendiary speeches to arm themselves and demand higher wages from the white people. He has been forming secret societies, which many of the negroes have joined. Clarke has his headquarters at Cartersville, Ga., where he has been joined by a number of idle, worthless, darkies. A conflict of races is feared, and the Mayor has ordered a supply of ammunition from Savannah.

The demand for postal cards is much less since the adoption of two cents letter postage.

THE Lower House in Congress has donated \$125,000 for the benefit of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

THE Methodist Centennial will be celebrated by the Methodists throughout the United States on the 27th of next December.

THE Catholics of Baltimore celebrated the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Maryland Pilgrims in that State, last week.

A willow tree standing in the center of Nicholasville which measures fourteen feet in circumference at the base, was planted by Judge Wake sixty-two years ago from a riding stick.

THE office of State Librarian is still vacant. The Governor don't seem to be in as great a hurry in this regard as he was in the appointment of the Register of the Land Office.

JUDGE W. H. PAYNE, of Bowling Green, who has been in failing health for some time past, and who resigned his seat in the Legislature on that account, died at his residence in that city, last Wednesday night.

THE Senate passed a bill last week, increasing the salary of United States District Judges to \$5,000. The vote stood, yeas, 42; nays, 13. Of course the 13 Senators voting against the bill were Democrats.

THE Mississippi river below Vicksburg is still a vast sea, and the destruction, devastation and destitution are so great, that the Government will have to aid the people at once or thousands will die for want of food and raiment.

KEEP levees, on the Mississippi, gave way to the flood recently, and five parishes are inundated. The water, in making an outlet to the gulf, will probably overflow the rich Telesse country, which lies between the parishes of Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge and the Gulf.

THE Whiskey Bill defeated in Congress last Thursday by a vote of 186 to 83. This is a severe defeat for the whiskey men, but it seems to us that had the bill passed and the extension been made that it would only have given temporary relief, and that sooner or later the matter would be just as it is now, unless still another extension was made. We presume that a large amount of whiskey will be exported.

GENERAL LONGWORTH and other leading Republicans, of Georgia, having grown weary of the compulsion of their colored brothers, have called a State Convention of "We, the White Men," of Georgia, to meet in Atlanta, on the 8th day of April, for the purpose of consultation and to take such political action as may be deemed proper. The colored people will find out after awhile which side their bread is buttered on.

One of the most destructive cyclones passed through Central Kentucky, on Tuesday evening of last week, perhaps ever witnessed by the people of that part of the State. The cyclone started near Columbus, in Harrison county, and proceeded in a westerly direction, killing an infant. The Baptist church was turned into a killing wood and the organ was found 300 yards from the church.

At Mt. Nebo, Conroy, Antioch, London, Bernstadt, Somerset and Falmouth in this State, the losses are simply terrible. The country through which the cyclone passed, is left a barren waste.

The cyclone was fully as fatal, if not more so, in Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana and Georgia.

The loss of life in Kentucky was comparatively small to that of property, as so far, only three or four have been reported as killed or missing, but a large number wounded. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless and are appealing for aid.

One of the largest, bloodiest and most exciting mobs or riots occurred in Cincinnati last Friday and Saturday perhaps known to civilization.

Wm. Berner was on Monday, March 24th, found guilty of manslaughter for the murder of Wm. H. Kirk. Kirk was killed in a stable several months ago by a blow from a hammer, robbed of about \$100 in cash, put into a wagon, hauled off toward Cincinnati and thrown into Mill creek, where the body was found two days later. Suspicion pointed toward Berner and a negro named Joe Palmer, who was arrested and confessed the crime. On trial Berner testified that Palmer did the killing, while he (Berner) only looked on, and got a share of the money. The return of the verdict of manslaughter in a case where cowardly, brutal murder was so evident, created a feeling of the deepest indignation, the Judge who tried the case himself declaring it an outrage. The jury on leaving the courtroom were booed at by the crowd, and several suggestions that they be hanged were made.

Since then the feeling that justice had been outraged has grown in intensity, and it has been evident since the trial that trouble of a serious nature was brewing. One of the jurors was on Wednesday last attacked and beaten and another compelled to leave the city by friends of the murdered man.

Placards were posted about the city calling for an indignation meeting at Music Hall on last Friday night, and thousands of the people responded to the call. After the meeting, the crowd marched down the street, and the cry of "kill him" was heard. The mob marched to the jail and began to break in the doors, and in spite of the police

and Sheriff, succeeded in entering the cells, but to their great disappointment, found that the prisoners had been taken out. They tried to burn the jail, but the police and Sheriff, who were lightly armed, were able to hold them for a time, but later in the night the mob, reinforced, when a conflict between the mob and militia took place in which there were 25 or 30 killed and wounded. Governor Hendley ordered the whole militia of the State to the scene of action.

Saturday morning came and the mob still hung around the jail and Court-house during the day, and at night began to reinforce and renew the attack with greater vigor than ever.

Barrels of coal oil and combustible matter were placed around the jail and Court-house and fired. At this time the militia began to pour in from all parts of the State, and a bloody conflict was eminent. The mob held the ground about the jail and Court-house and refused to allow the militia to stop the fire. Victory after victory was won by the militia, but the madmen, mob seemed not to fear death. At this juncture the mob was driven back, but too late to save the Court-house and all the records. The Court-house cost \$300,000.

The jail was also nearly destroyed. The scene and bloodshed during the night beggars description, and has no parallel.

After all the militia arrived, numbering over 2,000, the battle waged too hot for the mob, and at this writing all is quiet.

About 75 or 100 were killed and wounded.

The City Hospital presents a fearful scene of death, misery and woe.

The prisoner, Berner, was taken out of jail on Friday night and run to the penitentiary, and this disappointment on Friday night to the mob, probably caused their action on Saturday night in burning the Court-house.

We have only given our readers a faint idea of this, the bloodiest riot in time of peace, perhaps, known to history.

The Logic of the Situation.

The mob which attacked the jail in Cincinnati on the 28th inst. is but the outgrowth of our seething goodness. For twenty years past the Southern States furnished inspired texts for virulent and untruthful theologians. The country south of the Ohio river was the hot-bed of everything vile in society, corrupt in morals and base and unreasonable in politics. The adventuresome Northerner who sought to better his hapless condition in the general Southern chaos, did not fail, at the proper time, to announce to his partisans in the North that for opinion's sake he was ostracized, that "push" and "brass" would not pass for talent among Southern thinkers, and forthwith the cry of "shot gun argument" and "plantation manners, and the classic Northern English, "bull dozing," became the stock in trade of the party and the land of high moral lives.

Street brawls in Memphis, Richmond or New Orleans, and such brawls are incidental to every land and state of society, were magnified into rebellions, insurrections or riots; and in some instances a single riot called for the intervention of Federal troops. Such Journalism as the New York Tribune, the Inter-Ocean, and the Commercial Gazette, of Cincinnati, to say nothing of the Billingsgate-sheets of lesser note, took the greatest possible delight in keeping such stuff at all times before their readers.

So indoctrinated was the public mind in the North, that the light and the music of the bloody riot became household words. There could be nothing good come out of Nazareth. The pulpit, the rostrum and the hangings of the North represented the South as one great charnel house, her fair fields crimson with the blood of human tears; the whole section replete with the stench of vice and immorality. It did not occur to the Puritan moral mongers that in the adage, "Physician, heal thyself," there was a little more than their stunted philosophy dreamt of.

It may not be amiss in this connection, to remark that, while this crusade was carried on, the census of 1870 shows that in the Northern States, in proportion to population, there were more in jails and penitentiaries than there were in the Southern States. The census of 1880 shows no improvement in that regard.

The out-break in Cincinnati is to be regarded, still it teaches a lesson which should neither be overlooked nor forgotten. It indexes the unbecoming of Northern society, its morals, its politics and its philosophy. It indexes its loose ideas of the marital relations and its long docket of divorce cases. It indexes its utter disregard of human life, in the soul-harrowing list of murders of daily occurrence. It indexes that its political philosophers, its doctors of divinity, its savans, and its legislators, both State and Federal, while intent on shedding their great mental refluxence on the benighted South, forgot to impart to the almost disintegrated elements of their own social circle any of that great moral and moral light which they were so industrious in handing over to their neighbors.

Kentucky, since the days of reconstruction, has been the object of unmerited abuse, not a school-boy difficulty could occur in a rural district but was heralded to the world by the Cincinnati papers under the most sensational head lines as a crime crying to heaven for vengeance, and to the Federal Government for protection. At the same time the State of Ohio, notably, was a seething chablon of heartless murder and promiscuous homicide. A holocaust of men, women and children. Arson, burglary and body snatching; the administration of law so lacking that a conviction was next to impossible.

This lamentable state of society, morals and law culminated in the fearful outbreak of last Friday night. In

other Commonwealths it would be regarded as a terrible blot on their escutcheons, but in the land of Free-love, Amosdelian and infidelity it will be lightly passed over, while the morally good and true of the Higher Law party will seek wider mission fields in the benighted and illiterate South, and sing poems of praise to the music of the Bloody Shirt.

A Question of Ple.

The color line seems to be creating as much commotion in the Republican party as the equinoctial storms are causing in nature.

For instance, the blacks of Memphis have for some time been complaining that the Postmaster of that city discriminates against them in his official appointments in favor of the whites. Wednesday night they held a meeting to which no saddle-colored citizen was admitted. Very fiery eloquence was indulged in, and a demand was made for the dismissal of some of the mulattoes and the appointment of blacks in their places. The following resonant resolution was adopted:

"That, while we feel we have reasons to complain on account of what now looks like an open snubbing of black men in refusing to allow them any Government job, even though our petitions are on file, yet with malice toward none and charity for all, we object to discriminations against ourselves as black men."

This seems to be the spirit which is prevailing among the colored people throughout the country. Thursday the district convention of colored voters of Northwestern Pennsylvania passed resolutions "renouncing allegiance to the Republican party, and declaring hereafter to vote as one man with the party that will recognize white hearts under black skins." They appointed delegates to the National Colored Convention, which meets in Pittsburgh next month, the chief object of which is to demand a more equal division of "Government pie" between themselves and their white Republican associates.

Down in Georgia it is a black horse of another color. There, as elsewhere, the white R-republicans got all the "pie," but it seems that the colored men there have the habit of outnumbering their white brothers in the political conventions, and against this the whites are vigorously kicking the leading white Republicans of the State having called a district convention, to which none but white men were admitted.

Even in Louisville the colored voters are complaining because the Republicans propose to shut them out from a representation on the delegation to Chicago.

Meanwhile this question of color confronts the President himself in a decidedly embarrassing form. Mr. Arthur, several weeks ago, began a systematic series of dinners, to which it was his intention to invite, at least once, every member of Congress. Perhaps the President, when entering on this plan, did not take into account that there was a colored member of Congress; but now that he has invited absolutely everybody else, he is very acutely conscious, it is said, that there is such a member, and that he has not yet been asked to dinner. It will not do to slight Mr. O'Hara, who represents a race on which the President and his party are largely dependent; and how to secure an appropriate company to dine with Mr. O'Hara is a problem which is distracting even as astute a politician as the President is accounted to be.

Then there is the Rev. C. S. Smith, a man of ability, who is in an address, the substance of which is, though couched in more dignified terms, that his race must have a bigger slice of the "Government pie."

Indeed, the whole matter seems to resolve itself into a question of pie. The white Republicans have for over twenty years done all the pie-eating, while the blacks have served the purpose of those "five-and-twenty black birds baked in a pie," celebrated in immortal jingle; but now, as in the song, the birds have "begun to cry," as if they objected to being used further as a constituent of the pie, having developed something of a taste for pie themselves.

Pie, American pie, under any circumstances, is a matter full of doubts and dangers, and it certainly seems as if in the present instance it were no exception to the general rule.—*Courier-Journal.*

The Manufacturers Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, is one of the safest, best and most liberal companies doing business in the State. In 1883, the business done in this State was as follows:

Amount of risks.....\$1,287,018
Gross premiums.....18,652.23
Losses.....5,545.94
From the above it will be seen that the company does a safe business. Its rates are as low as any reliable company. JOHN P. BARNETT, Agent, Hartford, Ky.

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All of which will be

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Advance, Missouri.

Editor Herald: Having left Hartford, my childhood home, only a few months ago, and as the dear old town and my little school mates have a warm place in my heart, and thinking that they would feel interested enough to read a few lines from my new home of adoption, I ask for space.

Advance is quite a little village, located a little over a year ago, and now has a hundred inhabitants and improving fast. It has three dry goods stores, one drug store, two groceries, one saw and one grist mill, and a large saw factory is now in course of construction which will increase the population and give employment to a number of hands.

I am delighted with the State; the climate this winter has been milder than in Kentucky, and the spring has opened out fine and farmers are busy. Died, near Lakeville, January 13th, 1884, of inflammation of the brain, little Laura Alberta, only child of John K. and Maria Chitty, aged four months and twenty six days. Her remains were interred at Pleasant Hill in the presence of weeping relatives and friends, there to rest in the cold, silent grave. To the weeping parents I would say, weep not, for you may rest assured that your little darling is in the land prepared for the blessed. Little Biddle, as she was familiarly called, can no longer nurse in your arms, but oh, what a consolation to know that some day you will meet your bright and loved one on the banks of the radiant shore, where she is now waiting and watching for you. She is not among strangers in heaven, as many loved ones have gone before. You never knew how lovely and dear she was until you had to give her up, but over your hearts the memory of her sweet smiles will hover like an angel. In many ways you will miss her, but sleep on, little Biddle, take thy rest, God called thee home, He thought it best.

I close, wishing the weekly, welcome visitor, the HERALD and its Editor success. I remain as ever,

Your little friend,

ALLIE.

Beaver Dam Notes.

Editor Herald: For a few days past, the long-wished-for sunshine has been with us, and farmers as a consequence, have made themselves remarkably scarce about our place.

One sowing and tobacco seed sowing have been pushed forward rapidly, and plowing for corn has begun. Wheat has passed through a rough ordeal, and the advantages of fertilizing are more than ordinarily apparent.

Your correspondent was informed a few days ago, by a prominent farmer from Grayson county, that what in that county that was not treated to a fertilizer of some kind, will scarcely make anything, while that fertilized properly, is looking well. He also stated that the yield per acre, had been brought up to 30 bushels.

Dr. Stowers, Dentist, is stopping at the Taylor House, for a few days. His general appearance impresses every one that he is of the purest type of a gentleman.

Miss Flora Mendell, of Russellville, and Miss Effie Kahn, of Cromwell, have been visiting Miss Belle Sowers at this place. We knew Miss Flora when she was a wee-bit curly-headed miss, and could scarcely realize that the beautiful, commanding young lady introduced to me was the same, with only a few years intervening.

A Sunday school interest has been worked up in our midst by some of our good ladies, which has resulted in the organization of a very promising Sunday school. We trust that the boys will come to their help earnestly, and prove themselves eminently capable of following where the ladies will dare to lead. The young people have also organized a singing class which we hope will prove a success.

We still have dead beats and sharpers occasionally in our midst. A man calling himself Thornton, has been occasionally in the community playing the role of a stock-trader, generally looking but not buying. A few days ago he swapped horses with our neighbor, Asa W. Hodges, and went on promising to be back next day to look at some stock in the vicinity. Thornton did not come but another man did and proved up the horse in the possession of Hodges to be his own. This was a surprise to Mr. Hodges, but he gave up his new horse and followed on and found his mare in Butler county, where he said Thornton had again swapped, getting ten dollars to boot. Mr. Hodges proved his mare and brought her home, leaving the next man to pursue the bee-line to the mountains of Tennessee.

A dispatch was received at this place on Thursday last, by the Police Judge, to intercept a man and two horses which had suddenly disappeared in the vicinity of Cloverport. A young man by the name of Newsum, had suddenly disappeared and at the same time the two horses referred to, and they had taken the train at Caneyville, horses killed for Memphis. Mr. S. P. Taylor and Mr. W. H. Blankenship met the train and found the man and horses as described. The man was arrested and horses taken charge of. During the night the man being guarded by Mr. John W. Nave, Marshall of town, made his escape, but the horses were held over and returned to the owners who lived near Cloverport. These characters ought to be watched and taken charge of in every instance, so that the thieving can be broken up.

RURAL.

Vine Grove.

Editor Herald: I have been a constant reader of your excellent paper ever since I could read and have long desired to write a letter to its columns.

Health is generally good in our midst. The measles has not made its appearance in our vicinity.

Mrs. Angeline Taylor was visiting the families of Virgil Taylor and J. M. Rogers last week.

Our neighbor, Mr. Virgil Taylor, has sown about fifty acres of clover this spring.

Farmers have begun to break corn ground.

There are a few tobacco plants coming up.

Wheat looks more promising than a short time ago.

If our city cousins will pay the country a visit in a few weeks, they will behold something pleasing to the eye, far surpassing the structures and stately buildings, that is, if they are lovers of nature they would behold nature in her loveliness.

As I am quite young and this my first letter, I will close by wishing the HERALD success.

HORTENSE A. ROGERS.

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